

Lamoille Newsdealer.

S. HOWARD, EDITOR.

Hyde Park, Wednesday, May 18, 1864.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Mass Convention of the Freemen of the Third Congressional District of Vermont, without distinction of Party, will be held at Hyde Park, on Thursday the 24 day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Congress for said district, to be supported at the ensuing election; also to appoint District Delegates to the National Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 7th day of June, 1864, to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported at the ensuing election. All who are in favor of sustaining the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to maintain the Union in its integrity, are cordially invited to attend.

WM. HARMON,
W. C. SMITH,
O. C. WHEELER,
S. M. PERCIVAL,
JOHN P. SARTLE,
S. N. GILKES.

District
Committee.

The war news this week continues to be good. Gen. Meade congratulates his men, and says they have taken 8,000 prisoners, 2 Generals, 18 guns and 22 colors, and tells them that they have more work of the same kind to do. Both armies are now resting near each other, and it is thought that more fighting will take place soon. Our army is being reinforced and is as strong or nearly so as before the late battles. Butler has 60,000 men south of the James river, and proposes to take Richmond immediately. The news from Georgia is that success is attending operations, and that Dalton and Resaca are in our hands with 1,000 prisoners, and the enemy are on the retreat south, being hotly pursued.

We find among the list of killed and wounded in the late battles the following names of persons living in this county and vicinity:

Killed.—Capt. E. H. Bartlett, Coventry. We find the names of no Lamoille County boys among the list of killed.

Wounded.—W. H. Woodbury, E. 3d, Hyde Park, right and left hip; M. Robbins, E. 3d, Craftsbury, left breast; Wm. Whitney, A. 3d, Craftsbury, left arm; Edgar D. Felcher, A. 3d, Bakersfield, in hospital, sick; H. A. Earle, E. 3d, Hyde Park; J. McCarty, K. 5th, Underhill, left arm amputated; A. B. Hawley, and H. H. Thomas, D. 5th; C. D. Miles, 3d, Regt.; Lester Tillotson, C. 17th Regt.; A. J. Locke, 3d Regt.

Our readers will notice in our paper this week a call for a District Convention, to be held in this place on the 7th of June next, to nominate a candidate for member of Congress. Mr. Baxter has served two terms acceptably, and we feel confident that the interests of the District would not suffer were he to be sent the third time.

County Court commences its session in this place next Tuesday. We hope our friends will remember us, and bring or send us a little of the "needful," for we are needy.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—E. N. Porter is again in his car at Morrisville, prepared to wait upon people in want of his services. He is supplied with Albums and other desirable articles. He went with the 17th to Alexandria, slept on the ground, and caught the Measles, and is now able to speak only in a whisper. He can make as good a picture, however, as ever.

A correspondent in Cambridge writes to us that the sugar crop in that town is not as large as usual this year. He says many of the farmers waited for the moon to come to the right phase, and so lost the best run of sap. He says the crop will average only about two pounds to the tree, or about 128,825 pounds made in the town. In the valley of the Brewster River, there was but 25,544 lbs. made, against 51,900, two years ago. The price of sugar then, however, was only eight cents per pound, while now it sells for fifteen or sixteen cents.

LIQUOR AGENTS.—We have not learned the names of the agents which Mr. Raymond has appointed in this county, though the appointments were made the week before last. We hope the Commissioner will favor us with a report of his doings, so that we and the community may know when to find an article of such prime necessity, both to our morals and health, as is this much abused, much loved, much hated, mighty for good and powerful for mischief article.

R. O. Spaulding, of the Morrisville House, is sitting up and repairing the House in a way to make it better adapted to the wants of the place. According to our notion this same "R. O." can keep a hotel.

PROLIFIC.—Samuel Seely, of Cambridge, has six ewe sheep which have brought him thirteen lambs this spring.

Work on the foundation for the New Universalist Church in Morrisville has commenced. It is to be located on the site of the one burned down a few years ago.

Col. B. N. Hyde, having found employment in Boston, his family are soon to join him there.

Dr. Morse, of our village, says he has potatoes which have grown three or four inches above the ground. They were started in the house by the stove.

The State Convention assembled in Burlington yesterday, and nominated the old list of State Officers.

A collection of ten dollars, for the benefit of the wounded soldiers in the late battles was taken in the church in this place last Sunday.

THE PRESIDENT, CABINET AND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

That a loyal—that even an intelligent editor should fail to see the wisdom of every item of the present Administration, is neither a matter of wonder, nor just ground of reproach. But a late editorial of the Burlington Times has taken us all aback! The President, his Cabinet, and Congress, *en masse*, by one fell swoop, are assigned to ignominy and everlasting contempt,—and at such a time!—when every loyal heart is agonized with intense emotion, not merely for the loved ones, gone forever from our own hearthstones, to defend them from desecration—but for the preservation of the only government under which we could ever willingly live! The heartless reservation and faint praise with which this editorial edit is embellished, can not redeem it.

To the Times' advocacy of Mr. Edmunds claims on the District, as its next Representative in Congress, we can only say—the *fool* in which he is set for presentation does not show him favorably. Of Mr. Baxter we can, in justice, say no less than this: that no member of Congress has more effectually secured the confidence, not merely of the Vermont soldiers, but of their families and friends at home. We have no doubt, were the member from this District to be elected by the little remnant left of the Vermont regiments, Portus Baxter would be the man, by acclamation. His whole heart and soul have been absorbed in the work of ministering, not only to their efficiency, but to their interests, and to their comfort. In such a time as this we need just such a man in Congress; one in whom the social and genial sympathies of our nature so predominate as to keep him alive to all that relates to the personal rights, needs and sufferings of the self-sacrificing defenders of the government. In this respect, Mr. Baxter is unrivaled. Not only has he distinguished himself by his influence in the house, as the soldier's friend, but by the labors of himself and family, the interests of the Sanitary Commission have been greatly promoted; an enterprise of immense importance to the safety, efficiency and comfort of the army. No man's name is so often gratefully mentioned in the letters of our soldiers to their families at home as Mr. Baxter's; and we have little doubt, the sentiment of his District is decidedly opposed, in the present terrible emergency of the country, to any change of our representation in Congress.

LAMOILLE.
May 12th, 1864.

LITTLE THINGS.—People who are unaccustomed to studying economy in their little arrangements, have little idea how easily money may be saved, and at the same time comfort secured by a little attention to a little economy in little things. In illustration, take the little article of metal tips worn on the toes of little shoes. It is asserted that by this article alone, the snug little sum of over six million dollars is annually saved to those who use them, and at the same time not a little amount of comfort and protection added to some three million pair of little feet. So with many other little things.—*Tribune.*

GRANT'S FIRST PROPOSITION AND HIS LAST.—At the opening of Gen. Grant's military career at Fort Donelson, he sent a proposition to Gen. Buell, who had requested a cessation of hostilities after two days' fighting, in these words: "I propose to move immediately upon your works." We have had but few other propositions from him till now, when he makes another, after six days' fighting: "I propose," says he, "to fight it out on this line, if it takes all Summer." But of these proposals are very cool, but terribly determined.—*N. Y. Times.*

From the Springfield Republican.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

THE BATTLE BELOW THE RAPIDAN.
The army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan on Wednesday, the 4th. Gen. Lee made no attempt to prevent the passage of the river, evidently hoping to repeat the history of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville and compel a disastrous retreat. Our army moved towards Lee's right below Chancellorsville, instead of assailing the enemy in their fortified position, and they were thus compelled to come out from their works and give battle or be flanked and see Grant's army get ahead of them on the road to Richmond. Accordingly on Thursday the rebel army made a grand assault in force, repeating Lee's customary tactics and dashing in full force successively on different portions of our line. The rebel movements were made with wonderful celerity, and once or twice our heavily assailed lines were pushed back and suffered severe losses. Our troops, however, fought stubbornly, and though the advantage was with the enemy at night he had not effectually broken our lines or achieved any important success. Not half our army had been engaged, against apparently the entire rebel force, and the enemy had been foiled in all his attempts to sever our lines. On Friday the rebels renewed the attack, and a series of bloody engagements occupied nearly the whole day, in which we lost a great many men, including Gen. Hays and many valuable officers. The battle-field was in "the Wilderness," where the nature of the ground prevented the use of artillery, and the fighting was almost entirely with infantry. It was doubtful at the close of the fight which side had the advantage, but the retreat of Lee's entire army during the night, leaving the field and thousands of their wounded in our hands, made it evident that the rebels either felt themselves beaten, or so nearly so that they could not risk another day like Friday. Lee had sagaciously placed his army in Gen. Grant's rear, with his right toward the Fredericksburgh railroad so as to avoid a flank movement in that direction. On Saturday there was only light skirmishing, and our army did not follow the enemy until toward evening. It was now found that the enemy had merely changed their position, and were in line in a strong position this side of Spottsylvania Court House, some twelve miles south of the Rapidan. The retreat, if it can be so called, had not been attended with panic, but was orderly and successful, and was no doubt in accordance with the plan of Lee if he failed to drive our army back at the first onset. The Fredericksburgh route to Richmond is across half a dozen rivers, and affords many natural strong defensive positions, which have been fortified for just such a campaign as is now in progress, and when Lee reached the Po River he may be said to have got behind a series of fortifications reaching all the way to Richmond. Our advance was necessarily slow, from the nature of the country and the necessity of protecting the army trains from flank movements of the rebels. On Sunday and Monday there was considerable severe skirmishing, in some cases rising to the dignity of small battles, and we won no rod of ground from the enemy that did not cost us heavily. In the afternoon of Tuesday the enemy made a fierce onslaught on the extreme right, held by Gen. Hancock's division, but were repulsed and followed with great slaughter. Near night there was a general battle. Our army made a grand assault and drove the enemy from the first line of their works, capturing an entire rebel brigade and many stands of colors. The battle continued till evening, and was the most terrible yet fought. Our losses were greater than on any previous day, and our entire losses for the week are estimated as high as forty thousand. If this is not greatly in excess of the truth, it is evident that we shall need a great many more men to fight through to Richmond in this style. There seems to have been as yet no strategy and no attempt at it, nothing but hard fighting face to face with the enemy in positions that they had beforehand selected and fortified. In the number of prisoners taken, we have largely the advantage, but in killed and wounded it is almost impossible that we should not have suffered most. Having nearly twice the number of the enemy at the start, we can hold out longest in this mutual slaughter, if there is no other way to reach the end. The prospect is fearful at the best, but there is yet no reason for misgiving as to the termination of the deadly struggle.

A FLANK MOVEMENT ON RICHMOND.

The armies of Generals Smith and Gilmore, under the general direction of Ma-

jor General Butler, are engaged in an important co-operative movement upon Richmond. Having landed a few troops at West Point, head of York river, and made preparations as if about to advance on the Chickahominy route to Richmond, the troops were secretly embarked at Yorktown and Fortress Monroe and taken up the James to City Point, where they landed and established themselves on the peninsula of Bermuda Hundred, between the James and Appomattox rivers. At the same time a cavalry force under General Kaunz called out from Norfolk and struck the railroad south of Petersburg, destroying an important bridge and doing damage that must at least temporarily embarrass and delay rebel movements. Gen. Butler reports that Beauregard's corps was thus cut asunder, and that a part of it was left south of the gap made in the railroad, but this does not seem to be definitely ascertained, and if it were so it is not likely it would be delayed more than a day or two in getting around the breach. The force landed at Bermuda Hundred made a reconnaissance towards Richmond and destroyed a portion of the railroad between that city and Petersburg. On Monday last there was a severe battle somewhere near Petersburg with a portion of Beauregard's troops, in which General Butler claims a decided victory. The fruit of it does not seem to have been realized as yet, either in the capture of Petersburg or an advance upon Richmond, and the continued silence in that quarter begins to be ominous. In the movement up the James we lost three gunboats: the Commodore Jones destroyed by a rebel torpedo, the Shawshoe by a shot exploding in her boiler, and the Brewster by a shot in her magazine. The interruption of the Petersburg railroad breaks but one of the southern connections of Richmond. The railroad to and through Danville still remains intact, and there is no hint of any attempt to get at it, and the expedition sent from the Kanawha valley to break the Tennessee road at or near Lynchburg has not yet reported itself. It is conjectured that General Butler's object is to draw the rebels at Richmond to the south side of the river, and that he will suddenly take his army across the river again at the right moment and attempt to get by quick marches between Lee and Richmond. That would be the thing to do if possible. From the continuous silence in that quarter we may at least hope that some strategic movement is in progress.

THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

Our armies in Georgia and Alabama are in motion, but we know little as yet of their performance. On Tuesday Gen. Meade informed his army in a special order that he had official information that Gen. Sherman had whipped the enemy at Tunnel Hill and Dalton, and that Johnston was retreating, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. If such news has been received at Washington it has not been thence given to the country. The news was inspiring to Meade's troops, and perhaps that is the secret of its "official" origin. What seems to be true is that Sherman's army had passed Tunnel Hill and was on Tuesday in front of the enemy at Buzzard Roost Gap, where they were strongly posted. Sherman was waiting for the balance of his force to come up before making an assault. Gen. McPherson's corps was engaged in a flank movement, and had got as far as Resaca, where the rebels were fortified at Snake Creek Gap. Resaca is fifteen miles north of Dalton, and if Gen. McPherson succeeds the enemy will be obliged to retire from Sherman's front. Otherwise the work to be done is difficult on account of the nature of the country, which gives every advantage to the defensive party. In East Tennessee our troops have destroyed the railroad as far east as the Virginia line, and Gen. Schofield is reported to be moving down to the support of Sherman. A brigade of Forrest's rangers has been defeated by Gen. Sturgis at Bolivar, Tenn., and driven into Mississippi. All is quiet in northern and western Kentucky and if the great movements of the campaign are successful the guerrillas will be easily disposed of afterwards.

THE CAROLINAS.

The rebels have made another demonstration upon Newbern, cutting the railroad communication with Beaufort and holding possession of the river below Newbern for a short time, until driven off by our gunboats. On the 5th there was quite a battle on Albemarle sound, the ram Roanoke and two rebel gunboats coming out of Roanoke river and attacking our gubast fleet. The ram proved impervious to heavy shot and to assault by our rams, and steamed up the river again after the fight was over. Our ram Sassacus

was badly damaged in the contest, and other gunboats received slight damage. We recaptured the gunboat Bombshell, which the rebels took from us at Plymouth, but the rebel ram maintained its supremacy and will yet give further trouble. The other rebel ram the Neuse, is reported fast aground and her armament taken out. Gen. Hatch is now in command of the department of the South. The rebels are becoming bold in their reconnaissances since the departure of most of our troops to Virginia, and are constantly on the watch for unguarded places in our lines. They manage to keep the plantation negroes on the islands in a fright much of the time, thus interrupting and damaging the prospect for a cotton crop. Sumter has been partially restored and some heavy guns put in position, and the rebels threaten a raid with their new gunboat fleet. Another land and naval assault on Sumter is again talked of, and would at least be useful in keeping the men and ships in fighting trim. No important action can be expected there in the absence of so many of the troops. Gen. Foster, formerly in North Carolina, is reported assigned to the command of the department of the South.

WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Canby has been made a major general and appointed to the command of all the forces beyond the Mississippi. Gen. Grant had previously ordered Gen. Banks to turn over his command to the next in rank and to report himself at New Orleans for further orders. This may be regarded as giving Grant's opinion of the conduct of the Red River campaign. The reports from that quarter confirm the previous accounts of the disaster, and it is impossible to regard the expedition otherwise than a miserable failure. Vexation at this fact is increased by the certainty that the enemy by whom our troops were defeated and driven back were inferior in numbers. The retreat of Steele's army to Little Rock has been denied, but there is reason to credit it, since the retreat of Banks made it impossible to go on or to maintain his position so far in the interior. Whether the fleet of Com. Porter on Red River can be rescued from its exposed position above Alexandria or must be destroyed to keep it from possession by the rebel army is now the only remaining question connected with the Red River expedition. Our armies in Louisiana and Arkansas will now have all they can do to hold their old positions and protect the Mississippi river without attempting any further aggressive movements for the season.

SUCCESS FOR THE WOUNDED.

Within the past few days 40,000 of our soldiers have been struck down or scattered; at one time seven trains of wounded were sent to Washington; there are at least 20,000 wounded men lying on battle-fields, or narrow hospital stretchers; 20,000 parched lips trembling with pain, and mangled limbs, and uncertain lives; 20,000 households mourning or in suspense.

It is a time for every humane man and woman to come to the relief of the sanitary commission. They earnestly ask help for the men, who have laid down their lives for us, drink for the parched lips, bandages for shattered limbs, and comfort for souls, in the sure evidence that tender hands at home are caring for them. If all the gold of Potosi were sent to Washington to-day it could not filter through the necessary government webbing of red tape before half our wounded had expired from neglect. The sanitary commission has made broader "channels for the streams of love." Let us fill them.

The president of the Springfield sanitary commission has lately returned from New York, with tidings that there is pressing need of assistance. At the New York relief rooms every garment had been distributed. The immediate demand is for old linen and cotton, for these specially; and for sheets, hospital shirts and cotton drawers. There is already at Washington an abundant supply of lint. Boxes will be packed at the vestry of the Unitarian church in Springfield on Friday, May 20; and the vestry will be open Thursday afternoon to receive contributions. Persons who have in their possession unfinished work will please finish and send it on one of those days.

The ladies of the sanitary commission ask for a general and generous response to this call. They beg that no one will hesitate to give from the smallness of any contribution which they are able to make,—one bandage, one garment, old or new, one widow's mite may chance to be more blessed of Heaven than what the rich pour out from their abundance. It is little single

flowers of Houstonia that are making our meadows white as with snow-drifts, and all along it has been little contributions that have made our land white with this beautiful harvest of sanitary help and tenderness. And to the rich they say, O mothers, O fathers, do not sit idly in silk at your loaded tables, while men who are somebody's sons, husbands, fathers, are perishing by thousands for help that you might give.—*Springfield Republican.*

VICTORY AT LAST.

The public anxiety about the result of the series of great battles in Virginia, which had been deepening for several days, was relieved on Friday by glorious news of victory. General Hancock made an early movement on Thursday morning, surprised the enemy and captured one rebel division and portions of another, thirty or forty cannon, and two general officers, and the day having opened thus auspiciously, the success was followed up, and after a day of terrible fighting the enemy had been driven back along his whole line, and our victorious troops occupied the field. In the seven days of battle that preceded, our army at first lost terribly, and barely saved itself from route and destruction; then won advantages of position by immense sacrifices of men; but on Thursday the fruit of the previous week of toils and sacrifices was secured. The loss in this series of great battles has been appalling, more than twice that of the seven days' battles on the peninsula. But those were battles of retreat and shelter and safety merely; these of advance and for victory—which makes a vast difference in the spirit in which the army and the country bear the sacrifice.

Now that we know that Sheridan's cavalry expedition severed both the railroads upon which Lee depended for supplies, near their junction at Saxton's river, we can credit the reports of rebel prisoners that their army is getting short of ammunition and rations. General Butler's success in detaining Beauregard's army below Richmond is another element of great importance in calculating the future prospect, and we may now look with confidence to quick and glorious progress in the campaign. For the present every day will bring us most important and exciting news. It is not worth while to prophesy to the destruction of Lee's army and the capture of Richmond. Sufficient to each day will be the success and glory thereof, and no rhetoric can add impressiveness to the simple record of such events as are now transpiring.

From the West we have news of the retreat of Johnston's army from Dalton, Georgia, without any great battle, and the occupation of that point by our army. This was evidently accomplished by the successful flank movement of McPherson's corps by way of Resaca. Whether Sherman will be able to follow Johnston and compel him to fight is doubtful. It is certain that Johnston cannot go to Lee's relief, and that is sufficient for the present.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE GALLENT OLD FOURTH.—Yesterday our citizens were saddened by a dispatch announcing that the "Old Fourth" was badly cut up in the fight Thursday. The dispatch says Col. Foster was seriously wounded and that only ninety men and five officers came out of the battle. Two companies, A and F, were captured. Among the killed is Captain J. W. D. Carpenter of this village. Captain Carpenter was in Massachusetts when the war broke out, and enlisted in the 12th Massachusetts regiment (we think) but by request was transferred to Vermont, and in conjunction with George P. Foster, now Colonel Foster, raised a company from this village and vicinity, he remained in the field and followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac in the many battles in which it was engaged under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade. In September last Capt. Carpenter was detailed to take on conscripts and spent a few weeks at home. During his stay he married a daughter of Judge A. L. French of this place, who survives to mourn his loss. Captain Carpenter returned to his regiment late in the fall, and remained at his post, faithfully doing his duty, until he sealed his devotion to his country in his heart's blood. He was a brave officer and a pleasant companion.—*Caledonian.*

NOTICE.—The annual Conference of Congregational Churches will meet at Eden on Tuesday, June, 7th 10 o'clock, A. M. The meeting will be opened with a sermon. J. DOUGHERTY, Registrar.